



## JUAREZ WILDLY JUBILANT OVER TORREON'S 'FALL'

Rebel Officials Hear of  
Capture, but Get No  
Confirmation.

NO SUCH SCENES  
SINCE MADERO'S DAY

Say City Despaired of  
Further Resistance and  
Surrendered.

NO WORD FROM VILLA

Dispatches Telling of Final  
Capitulation Said to Be from  
United States Consul.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Juarez, Mexico, March 31.—Based upon advice received from the city of Durango, Mexico, and one message said to have been sent by an American consular official in Durango to the State Department in Washington, as well as upon half a dozen unofficial reports from Chihuahua, rebel officials in Juarez to-night are celebrating with reserve the capture of Torreon by Pancho Villa.

With no communication direct to Torreon, with no word directly from Pancho Villa for many hours, and depressed by the absence of any official advice from the battle zone, rebel officials still are slow to accept the report, which has reached them in a very roundabout way.

It was only when advices were received from the city of Durango, which claimed to be in communication with Torreon stating that General Villa had personally wired that he had taken Torreon, and ordering the restoration of train service between Durango and Torreon, and that a train had left Durango for Torreon to-day, that the officials, including the first chief of the revolution, General Carranza, were willing to admit that probably the report was true. So questionable was the authenticity of the first reports of the capture of the city that even the rebel officials received the news with incredulity. Traced down, it appeared that some one had gained access to messages passing through the Juarez offices to the American telegraph companies.

Leak in Telegraph Office.

Efforts made by high rebel officials to trace the first report developed that it probably had its origin in an official message, sent partly in code, from an American consular representative in the interior of Mexico to the State Department at Washington.

Through carelessness, or by reason of a leak, officials here believe the message was seen by some one in the telegraph office in Juarez, where it was copied for transfer to an American telegraph line. That the message did not come from Torreon or El Verjel was definitely determined. That such a message had passed over the wire and its contents had become known appeared beyond doubt.

Rebel officials manifestly were much perturbed, and there was a disposition to place responsibility for the leak or oversight in the Juarez office, with a view to administering punishment, despite the fact that the news was exactly what they had been longing for and hoping for for days.

All day long Juarez had been awaiting news from the front. The only word from Torreon since early morning, when Villa had wired that fighting was still in progress, was a personal message from Villa to Carranza saying all was well, which conveyed no especial significance to the rebel headquarters, as similar messages had been received daily and were understood to apply to Villa personally as much as to the situation.

Rumors of Villa Repulse.

Alarming rumors had been in circulation on the American side, and under cover to Juarez, that Villa had been repulsed, that he had been captured, and that he had been killed.

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This Morning's News.

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## J. G. BENNETT WORSE?

Report of Relapse Not Regarded  
as Serious at "Herald" Office.

London, March 31.—A Cairo dispatch to the Central News says that James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of "The New York Herald," after showing considerable improvement in his physical condition, has become worse. It adds that physicians were in attendance on him throughout the night.

It was said at the office of "The New York Herald" last night that friends of Mr. Bennett had received word on Monday that he was convalescent. Rumors of a relapse were not regarded as serious.

## NO CHEAP MEAT—ARMOUR

High Prices to Continue All  
Summer, Predicts Packer.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)  
Omaha, March 31.—Ogden Armour, head of the packing interests, takes a gloomy view of business conditions.

Mr. Armour has been making a tour of inspection of his packing houses and spent to-day in Omaha. "There may be some improvement this spring," he said, "but I see no reason for believing that there will be any change for the better soon. Crop conditions I find splendid. There seems sufficient moisture in the ground to assure good yields."

"I do not look for a drop in prices of meats, either this summer or even next winter," he added. "There will be no reduction in prices of fresh meat until there are more cattle in this country."

## MISSING CANOEISTS SAVED, THEY SAY

Brown and Jordan Picked Up by  
Passing Steamer, Two Eyes  
Witnesses Assert.

Parents of the two young Brooklyn men, Clarence Brown and Thomas Jordan, who went out in a canoe on Sunday and did not return, were convinced last night that their sons were safe. William Decker, a clam digger, living in a shack at the foot of Bay 47th street, Umer Park, and William Cromwell, of McKeesport, Penn., said they saw the two men picked up by a steamer.

Decker and Cromwell said that they were talking for a while to the men, who said they were going to Swinbourne Island, but they were told they would not be allowed to land. Some time later when a heavy tide was running out, cries for help were heard and the canoe was seen to be in distress. Before Decker and Cromwell could reach the canoe in their dory a steamer, which they believed to be the Northwestern, of the Texas Oil Company, picked the men up.

Cromwell instantly identified Jordan's photograph from among several. If the tramp steamer was the Northwestern, she is on her way to Tampico, Mexico, and several days must elapse before she can be heard from. The Northwestern did leave port on Sunday, but the office of the company was closed when Decker and Cromwell told their story, and so it could not be ascertained whether or not it could have been she who was at Sandy Hook about 3:30 p. m. Sunday. She is not equipped with wireless.

## "DEATH TO HUERTA!" COINS

Dollars Milled by Rebels Bear  
Strange Inscription.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)  
El Paso, Tex., March 31.—Pesos, or dollars, coined by rebels in Durango bear the inscription "Muera Huerta!" which means "Death to Huerta."

Americans arriving to-day from the State of Durango brought several of the new rebel coins.

## "SOUL ECHO" CAN'T LAND

Manicurist and Married Pro-  
fessor of 50 Deported.

Portland, Me., March 31.—Professor Emil Watzlaff and Miss May Hooper, a manicurist, of Manchester, England, who came here from Liverpool on their way to Victoria, B. C., were ordered to-day to be deported.

Professor Watzlaff, who is fifty years old and married, described Miss Hooper to the immigration officials as the "echo of his soul." She is twenty-one. He left four children in England.

## TRIAL FOR MURDER ATTRACTS WOMEN

Femininity Crowds Court Where  
Man Is Accused of Killing  
Little Son.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, April 1.—The growing practice of English women of attending murder trials was strongly manifested in the Old Bailey yesterday when Starchfield was put on trial for the murder of his little son. For some time prior to the opening of court little crowds of women gathered outside waiting an opportunity to enter and watch the man being tried for his life.

Several of the women were of a better class, and were dressed in fashion's latest styles, and these were given seats behind the imposing array of counsel occupying the front benches.

At the back of the court, too, where the ordinary public is placed and from where practically nothing can be seen and very little heard, many of those present were women.

## WARNED SIEGEL OF JAIL, WIFE SAYS

Raved Like Madman When  
She Tried to Protect  
Him, She Declares.

TELLS OF EFFORT TO  
GET HER OUT OF WAY

"I Know Nix," Siegel Replies  
When Asked of Charges—  
Whitman to Press Case.

Declaring that she knew years ago that her husband was swindling depositors in his bank and warned him that he was facing jail, that he induced her to leave America because of this knowledge, that he has large assets other than his interests in the dry-goods stores and that he never gave her titled son-in-law or his own son-in-law anything but promises, but instead defrauded her daughters' husbands, Mrs. Henry Siegel yesterday explained some of her reasons for beginning a suit for divorce.

While she was doing this Siegel was a prisoner in his suite at the Hotel Majestic, dodging a process server in her suit, the goods in the Fourteenth Street Store were being sold for about one-half cost; District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, who may use Mrs. Siegel as a witness, was assuring depositors in the bank of his intention of prosecuting Siegel and his partner Vogel to the extent of the law, no matter what he might do toward restitution, and steps were being taken to protect the depositors from loss through waste by a trustee in bankruptcy.

Siegel knows "Nix," He Says.

At brief intervals yesterday Siegel, whose defence will, it is understood, be a general denial, was accessible by telephone, but he had nothing to say about his wife's charges. He had not been served up to a late hour last night. An effort will be made to serve him if he appears at the Federal Building as scheduled.

"I know 'nix,'" was his only comment.

Mrs. Siegel, after declaring that she had been misrepresented in the newspapers, said she first met Siegel at the home of George Cotton Chase, a cousin of her first husband, in West 58th street. There Siegel married her on April 24, 1908. The statement continues:

"My married life with Mr. Siegel was full of trials and tribulations. Suffice it to say that I endeavored in every way to guard and protect him from his own weaknesses and his lack of consideration for the feelings and rights of others."

"Several years ago I learned incidentally of the crooked dealings of Henry Siegel with the money of depositors in his bank, and I immediately remonstrated and warned him, as I thought that it was my duty to do, that he was 'facing jail.' He raged like a madman and treated me shamefully—worse, if possible, than ever."

"This continued for several weeks, when he finally changed his attitude toward me, and at a dinner party at which Mr. Frank Vogel was present he made light of my predictions and endeavored to convince me that I had been misled and misinformed, and that I was unjustly suspecting him, whereas he was a noble and honest citizen, seeking only the welfare and advantage of those with whom he was connected."

Got Her Out of Country.

Thereafter Mr. Siegel continued again to mistreat me in a variety of ways, which it is not necessary now to divulge, and continually suggested that we should be separated, and from what I have learned in the last six weeks I now believe that he was actuated throughout with the evident intention of having me leave the country so that I would not divulge my information of his illegal operations."

Continued on fourth page, second column.

## BABY GIRL WAIF JUMPS FROM POVERTY TO RICHES

Foundling Adopted by Henry Bainbridge Baker To Be a Sister  
to Boy Whose Mother Gave Him Up When She Di-  
vorced His Father—Lad Gets Good Home, Too.

Surrogate Fowler signed an order of adoption yesterday, through which Marion Blanchard, two years and five months old, a foundling, will become the companion and adopted sister of Martyn Baker, a grandnephew of John Stewart Kennedy, banker and philanthropist, who left an estate of \$67,000,000.

Exactly a year ago to-day Mrs. Virginia Lee Welch appeared before Vice-Chancellor Howell, in Newark, and asked for the modification of the decree of divorce which she obtained against Henry Bainbridge Baker, father of Martyn, who has become the foster-father of the little waif.

Mr. Baker, a nephew of Mr. Kennedy and a beneficiary under his will, is an architect and lives at No. 118 West 55th street. The modification sought by his former wife was that she be permitted to associate with Martyn, a right which she relinquished by a most unusual bargain with her first husband.

When Mrs. Baker divorced the architect she had decided to marry Thomas Carey Welch, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Philippine Islands. She carried out this intention.

Mr. Baker met the application of his former wife to be permitted to see Martyn, who is now fourteen, with a

## MILLION FOR STUDY OF ANIMAL DISEASES

Rockefeller Makes Gift to  
Aid in Reducing Cost  
of Living.

RESEARCH BRANCH TO  
BE IN NEW JERSEY

Work Legalized by Bill That  
Goes to Gov. Fielder To-day—  
J. J. Hill Adds \$50,000.

Having for one of his objects a reduction in the high cost of living, John D. Rockefeller has contributed \$1,000,000 for the investigation of animal diseases, and a department for their study will be organized shortly under the direction of the Rockefeller Institute.

The announcement of Mr. Rockefeller's gift was made at Trenton yesterday by Henry James, Jr., manager of the institute, who also announced a pledge of \$500,000 for the investigation of hog cholera from James J. Hill.

Starr J. Murphy, counsel and secretary of the institute, was with Mr. James at Trenton looking after legislation which would permit the location of the new institute in New Jersey. Although no place has been decided upon, the prospects are that it will be built at Rahway, not far from the New Jersey Agricultural Experimental Station.

Senator Colgate introduced the bill, which merely allows outside medical societies to engage in experiments on animals. It passed the Senate within an hour, and the House in the evening. It will be in the hands of Governor Fielder by this afternoon.

The \$1,000,000 of Mr. Rockefeller will be added to the endowment of the institute.

"The Rockefeller Institute," Mr. James said, "has hitherto confined its investigations to the study of some fundamental problems of biological science and to the field of human disease. Animal diseases are important, not only because of their economic significance, but because of their close relationship to human disease."

"The losses to the country entailed by animal diseases are calculated not only in terms of animals destroyed, but with reference to the indirect effect of such losses on the cost of living and the discouragement to enterprise in animal husbandry which always follows such epidemics as the recent epidemic of hog cholera."

"It has been estimated that in the Northwest alone this disease has killed \$60,000,000 worth of swine during the last year. In the history of medical science the work of Pasteur and the more recent observations on Texas fever which open the door to our present knowledge about insect carriers of malaria, yellow fever and typhoid are conspicuous illustrations of the value of studies in animal diseases."

"The Rockefeller Institute has accordingly decided to extend its work to include research in this field. To enable it to do so John D. Rockefeller has, through the General Education Board, added the sum of \$1,000,000 to the endowment of the institute. Significant evidence of the importance of such research and of the expediency of undertaking it in the manner proposed is to be found in the fact that a contribution of \$50,000 to aid the proposed new department of the institute to undertake a study of hog cholera has been received from James J. Hill."

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

St. Paul, March 31.—When James J. Hill was asked to-day about a gift of \$50,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for the investigation of hog cholera, he said:

"My money is my own. If I want to give it away, I shall."

Mr. Hill refused to verify or deny the report, but indicated that it was true by saying, "Well, what if I did?"



MISS MARGARET WILSON.

## MISS WILSON'S SONG RECORDS FOR PUBLIC

Friend Here Says They Are Not  
for Private Enter-  
tainment.

On her last visit to this city Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President, sang several songs for phonographic records. At No. 3 Chelsea Square, where Miss Wilson is now his guest, Dr. L. W. Batten said last night he thought the records were intended for public sale, not private entertainment.

Officers of the Columbia Gramophone Company admitted that the President's daughter had sung, but no further information was given.

Miss Wilson's soprano voice is not unpleasing to New York. She sang the prelude to the Bird Masque given recently at the Hotel Astor.

Miss Wilson arrived at the home of Dr. Batten on Monday night. Yesterday afternoon she took a singing lesson and in the evening heard "The Crucifixion" sung at the General Theological Seminary, where Dr. Batten is an instructor.

## CALLS OSBORNE "FAKE"

Carlisle Involves East Side and  
Cows in Analogy.

Corning, N. Y., March 31.—Speaking at a banquet here to-night, John N. Carlisle, State Commissioner of Highways, made an attack on James W. Osborne, Governor Glynn's special investigator.

"As an investigator Osborne was the biggest fake I know of," said Mr. Carlisle. "He knew about as much about a road as a New York East Side knows about a cow."

Commissioner Carlisle earnestly defended his administration of the Highway Department.

## HAS M'CARRICK BOY'S BODY

Farmer Offers to Reveal Burial  
Spot for Immunity.

Philadelphia, March 31.—Warren McCarrick, the seven-year-old boy who has been missing since March 12, was kicked to death by a horse attached to a farm wagon which was standing near the boy's home, according to a letter received late to-day by Robert Cameron, captain of detectives. The writer, who has not revealed his identity, is a New Jersey farmer. He declares that the boy's hoop rolled under his horse and that when the child tried to get it he was kicked in the head.

The farmer placed him in the wagon and started to drive to a hospital, according to the letter, but finding that the boy was dead, he became panic-stricken and took the body to his farm on the outskirts of this city and buried it. He states that he will reveal the spot where the body is buried if immunity is promised to him, which will be done.

McCarrick is convinced that the mystery surrounding his son's disappearance is solved.

## KEITH'S FORTUNE TO SON

Will Provides for Wife and  
Makes Many Minor Bequests.

Boston, March 31.—A Paul Keith announced to-day that his father, Benjamin F. Keith, who died in Florida last week, had appointed him sole executor of his will and had left him the residue of the estate after making numerous bequests of a minor character and providing for his wife. The amount of the estate is not given.

The entire theatrical business established by B. F. Keith was acquired some time ago by his son and by Edward F. Albee.

## EMMA CALVE ROBBED OF JEWELS

Nice, March 31.—Mme. Emma Calve, the singer, has been robbed of a quantity of jewels. The police suspect an employee of Mme. Calve, who has disappeared and is supposed to have fled to Italy.

## WILSON WINS HOUSE FOR TOLLS REPEAL

STRIKING PASSAGES  
FROM CLARK'S SPEECH

May the God of our fathers, who nerved 3,000,000 backwoods Americans to fling their gage of battle into the face of the mightiest monarch, lead members to vote so as to prevent this stupendous folly—this unspeakable humiliation of the American Republic!

Merciful God! What an idiotic phrase! (Referring to the charge that he was "bolting the President.") I would rather see the Panama Canal walled up than to give the British people any control of it. It's ours forever, for better or worse.

I am willing to follow where he (the President) leads, so long as he is in the White House and so long as he does not ask us to repudiate a platform declaration.

It may surprise these obsequious courtiers (newspapers that opposed him) to know that I never hinted to any human being that I would be a Presidential candidate in 1916 and that I am not a candidate.

President Wilson does not desire a break in the Democratic party. I do not desire a break in the Democratic party. There is no break in the Democratic party.

The fact that I am making this fight for our platform pledge may end my public career.

It will surprise these limber-backed incense swingers to know that I have uniformly told those who suggested my candidacy in 1916 this: "If President Wilson makes a success of his administration he will be re-nominated and re-elected in 1916; but if he makes a failure, which God forbid, the nomination will not be worth having."

## \$1,000 IN JEWELS ON 2 TINY 'BURGLARS'

Arrayed Like Oriental Potentates,  
They Lead Policeman to  
Scene of Loot.

"What have you there, Rinn?" Lieutenant Deyo asked last night at the West 125th street station, when one of his patrolmen entered, leading two little lads.

"Two burglars," said the patrolman, and he told how he had found them on the street with \$1,000 worth of stolen jewelry. They were two young and tender to be officially described as burglars, so the lieutenant called it "juvenile delinquency."

The boys were Charles Von Maluski, seven years old, son of a janitor, and Joseph Bendetti, aged eight, son of a carpenter. The boys were found at Amsterdam avenue and 116th street decorated like Eastern potentates. Between them they wore a string of gold beads, two gold chains, two rings, one of which was set with a diamond, two bracelets, one diamond embellished, and stick pins.

"Where did you get this jewelry?" asked the policeman.

"Come on; we'll show you," was the gleeful answer, and the urchins led the policeman to the Rector Apartment, at 116th street and Broadway, through the court and to an open window. One boosted the other in. The patrolman lifted the second inside and clambered in himself.

David Fredericks, the superintendent, identified the property as that of his wife.

"We didn't take those shiny things," said one of the little fellows, pointing to some diamond rings and earrings.

Lieutenant Deyo permitted the boys' parents to take them home. They will be in the Children's Court to-day.

## POISON IN WOMEN'S TEA

New Haven Man Charged with  
Trying to Kill Wife.

(From The Tribune Correspondent.)  
New Haven, March 31.—John J. Hogan, an inventor and former Yale laboratory instructor, was arrested to-day on a charge of attempting to kill his wife and Mrs. Margaret Williams by putting poison in their tea. Hogan and his wife have not lived happily for some time, and when cyanide of potassium was found in the tea an investigation was ordered, showing the presence of the poison.

Hogan was released under \$5,000 bond. He denied the charge. He was formerly assistant in the psychological laboratory under the management of Professor Edward V. Scripture.

## EAT ICE CREAM AS DUTY

Bay State Legislators Test But-  
ter Fat Requirement.

Boston, March 31.—A State House room was turned into a confectioner's parlor to-day while a legislative committee ate ice cream as part of its duty.

The solons draped their coats with paper napkins and sampled the frozen delicacies supplied by a manufacturer in an effort to determine if ice cream conforming to the present standards requiring 7 per cent of butter fat was good enough to eat.

Opponents of a bill which would raise the standard to 12 per cent testified that more than 7 per cent of butter fat would make ice cream indigestible.

Upheld by Majority of 86,  
Despite Clark's "Great-  
est Effort."

ONLY 51 DEMOCRATS  
WITH THE SPEAKER

Twenty-five Republicans  
and Two Progressives  
Vote for Bill.

## HOUSE IN A TURMOIL

Throngs in Galleries Join in  
Demonstrations During Hours  
of Hot Debate.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, March 31.—President Wilson won a signal victory to-day when the House voted to repeal the free tolls clause of the Panama Canal act by a majority of 86 votes.

This triumph of the President, overriding the leaders of the three parties represented in the House, followed the most spectacular day that body has seen since March 19, 1910, when Speaker Cannon was deprived of his powers and his office of presiding officer jeopardized.

The tolls repeal bill passed by a vote of 248 to 162, after the opposition had forced two preliminary rollcalls—one on the third reading of the bill, the other on a motion to recommit.

The vote came also after Speaker Champ Clark, Democratic war horse and picturesque figure in the public life of the nation, had taken the floor and delivered what undoubtedly was the greatest speech in his career. The Speaker, standing with his back to the wall in support of what he maintained to be the right, was accorded a wonderful ovation, even by those who a few moments later cast their ballots against him.

In his speech Mr. Clark renounced any ambition for the Presidential nomination in 1916. He closed with an eloquent plea that his colleagues "prevent this stupendous folly, this unspeakable humiliation of the American Republic," which brought members of the House and the occupants of the galleries to their feet in a riotous demonstration.

Fifty-two Democrats Against Wilson.  
On the final vote fifty-two Democrats voted against the President's bill and twenty-five Republicans and two Progressives for it.

The alignment was practically the same on the preceding votes, which indicated the safe lead of the administration and resulted in the unrestrained enthusiasm of repeal advocates.

Like a calm after a storm was the first rollcall on the third reading of the bill. The chamber, with every seat occupied and many Senators on the outer fringe, and with the galleries jammed to a suffocating capacity, listened in silence as name after name was called.

Occasionally, as a leader voted "no," there was a ripple of applause, and then the nerve-racked partisans and spectators settled back for the verdict. On this vote the figures were 247 for the administration to 160 against, with one voting "present."

Next came a rollcall on the motion of Representative O'Shaunnessy, a Rhode Island Democrat, to recommit the bill. The motion was lost—176 to 232—and the administration had scored again.

The exultant repeal forces then prepared for the final charge which would take them over the breasting works of the opposition, and just before 8 o'clock Speaker Clark announced the victory of the President by the vote of 248 to 162.

Hours of Stormy Debate.  
For five and one-half hours preceding the vote a spectacular and stormy debate had continued, and a legislative drama almost without parallel in the history of the House has been gradually unfolded. The opposing sides held their heaviest oratorical guns in reserve for the crucial moments of the contest this afternoon. There were set speeches of impassioned nature. These constituted the artillery fire of the administration and anti-administration forces. Interspersed were the peppery, five-minute effort of members representative of the rank and file—the rattle of musketry in a great struggle.

Back and forth, with charge and counter charge of "national honor," "ship subsidy," "transcontinental railroad and British domination" and "loyalty to the President" skirmished the legislative warriors. Finally, not long before 4 o'clock, the battle lines rested for the final onslaught of the real opposition—the speech of the Speaker of the House, who had been accused of treachery to his party because he opposed the President.

All day long events had been leading up to this final effort of Mr. Clark to turn the tide of conflict against the administration. Women and men had fought for entrance to the galleries; they had been driven out of the lobbies behind the chamber; they had stood on tiptoe on improvised platforms in the corridors, refusing to budge, insisting that doorkeepers find some place with them where they might witness the end.

Members of the House were hardly less active. They besieged the press gallery in an effort to find seats for their families and more exacting constituents. They almost threw themselves against the long lines of waiting